

1 **1. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

2 The purpose of my testimony is to amend the record with regard to a workshop led
3 by PG&E on November 19, 2013, and to draw attention to concerns I have regarding
4 PG&E’s pipeline mapping, recordkeeping, and document control systems based on a
5 review of documents related to Line 147. The desired outcome is for PG&E to
6 demonstrate that its systems are accurate, and that CPUC engineers can independently
7 use these systems as needed to verify compliance with applicable safety regulations.

8 **2. What are the conclusions of your testimony?**

9 The overarching conclusion of my testimony is that the drawings for Line 147, as
10 reviewed on November 19, 2013, do not represent a modern drawing or document control
11 system. I recommend that the CPUC review PG&E’s overall pipeline mapping,
12 recordkeeping, and document control systems for traceability, verifiability, completeness,
13 robustness, and accuracy. This review should focus on the state of these systems once
14 the current updating process is completed, which I understand to be when the new
15 “eGIS” system is completed and fully integrated into PG&E’s routine pipeline
16 operations. I further recommend that this review start well in advance of completion of
17 the eGIS system, to help ensure that the completed system fully supports the CPUC’s
18 responsibilities and objectives as PG&E’s primary regulator.

19 **3. Does this testimony represent a comprehensive evaluation of PG&E’s**
20 **document or drawing control system?**

21 No. This testimony documents my perceptions based exclusively on the
22 documents provided by PG&E in Exhibits A and B supporting its October 2013 Safety
23 Certification for Line 147, and other documents related to Line 147 reviewed at the Nov.
24 19, 2013 workshop.¹ These perceptions are based on extensive engineering experience in
25 the manufacturing sector, but limited engineering or operational experience with natural
26 gas pipelines. While other workshop participants confirmed that the issues raised in this

¹ Confidential Exhibits A and B were provided with PG&E’s October 11, 2013 and October 16, 2013 submissions in response to the October 8, 2013 ruling in this proceeding, but they were not filed in the record of this proceeding.

1 testimony are relevant, further review would be required to determine whether the issues
2 raised in this testimony are indicative of the quality and usability of PG&E's pipeline
3 documentation systems overall. Further review and discovery would also show whether
4 the documents and systems reviewed during the workshop represent an interim phase of
5 PG&E's records improvement process. My sincerest hope is that PG&E will confirm
6 that this is an interim phase in its document management system and that PG&E can
7 demonstrate that its pending eGIS system, as currently planned, will meet and exceed
8 commonsense standards for accuracy, transparency, archival value, and usability.

9 **4. Did you attend a workshop at PG&E's offices in Walnut Creek on**
10 **November 19, 2013?**

11 Yes.

12 **5. Why was this workshop held?**

13 My testimony dated November 14, 2013 stated that the supporting evidence
14 provided with PG&E's October 2013 Safety Certification did not demonstrate that the
15 entirety of Line 147 had been hydrottested. In short, the hydrottest reports included
16 conflicting information regarding the start and stop points of each test, which made it
17 impossible to tell if the entire line had been tested. The primary goal of this workshop
18 was for PG&E to demonstrate that all of Line 147 had been hydrottested. The workshop
19 also addressed issues regarding the pressure volume charts included in the strength test
20 pressure reports (STPR) for hydrottests performed on Line 147 in 2011.²

21 **6. Did you review drawings of Line 147 during the workshop?**

22 Yes. Staff from GTS, a subcontractor to PG&E, walked participants through as-
23 built drawings of the main line of Line 147 and two "shorts" associated with this pipeline.
24

² 17 RT 2664:15-17 refers to "an extensive discussion about stress-strain curves and evidence and yielding."

1 **7. What is your experience with engineering drawings?**

2 I have over 18 years of technical experience in the manufacturing sector, all of
3 which has involved either the creation or interpretation of engineering drawings. This
4 experience includes roles as:

- 5 Draftsman with a university facilities department and medical
6 instrument manufacturer,³
- 7 Intern in the document control department of an aerospace
8 manufacturer,⁴
- 9 Engineer, Draftsman, shop foreman, and installation assistant with a
10 musical instrument manufacturer,⁵
- 11 Field application engineer for a mechanical instrumentation
12 manufacturer,⁶ and
- 13 Test engineer at Boeing,⁷

14 **8. Does your experience provide a reference from which to evaluate PG&E's**
15 **document control systems?**

16 Yes. My past work experience supports the premise that effective drawing and
17 document control systems have the following common characteristics:

- 18 **A logical drawing hierarchy⁸** – For each product, a series of drawings
19 shows the project at various levels of detail. The hierarchy starts with
20 dimensioned drawings of each component part which show all details
21 necessary to manufacture them. It ends with an overall drawing, the master
22 sheet, that provides the overall form and scale of the project, but provides
23 few details. All drawings are numbered, and drawing numbers are carried
24 up through the drawing hierarchy such that a user can easily navigate to the
25 drawing that provides the level of detail needed for a particular task. Such
26 a hierarchy is well supported by modern computer based drawing
27 programs, in that detailed models of individual parts can be combined into

³ California Polytechnic University, Pomona CA, and Beckman Instruments, Brea CA.

⁴ Honeywell Training and Controls System Division, West Covina CA.

⁵ Schoenstien & Co., Benica CA.

⁶ Bruel & Kjaer, Orange CA.

⁷ Boeing Space Systems Company, Huntington Beach, CA.

⁸ Throughout this section “product” refers to the complete assembly that a customer purchases, for example a blood centrifuge, a pipe organ, a 777 airplane, or a seismic upgrade to a dormitory. In the context of this proceeding, PG&E’s gas pipeline system is the product.

1 groups, systems, and ultimately the high level model of the complete
2 product.

3 □ **Revision control** – As designs evolve, drawings are changed accordingly,
4 but saved as a new revision number of the existing drawing number. This
5 provides a complete history of modifications since previous revisions are
6 saved as separate files. Once again, modern computer based drawing
7 programs facilitate this process since an existing drawing file can be copied
8 to a new file, then modified as needed and saved as a new revision. All
9 previous versions are retained to provide an archive. The use of revision
10 numbers also aides in creating a drawing hierarchy, as higher level (less
11 detailed) drawings can continue to refer to the same lower level drawings.
12 For example, a high level drawing of an automotive engine would refer to a
13 drawing number for a piston. If the piston drawing is updated from
14 revision A to revision B due to a design change, the callout on the higher
15 level drawing doesn't need to change.

16 □ **Accuracy** – The current revision of a drawing must be accurate, since it is
17 the document all parties will rely on. For instance, in the case of a
18 manufactured product (or a pipeline), building to the incorrect revision of
19 drawing will result in an incompatibility with connecting parts, and a
20 defective end-product.

21 □ **The use of layers to display different types of information** – Modern
22 computer aided drawings (CAD), which PG&E uses, allow different types
23 of information to be entered into a computer model on separate “layers”
24 which can be displayed and printed as desired by the user. For example, a
25 computer model of a house can have the framing on one layer, plumbing on
26 a second layer, electrical on a third, and dimensions on a fourth. Layering
27 is also used within GIS files. A general contractor could make a drawing
28 by printing all layers to show the entire house, while an electrician would
29 require only a two layer drawing with only the electrical and dimensions
30 layers needed to guide his detailed work.

31 **9. What was your overall impression of the Line 147 drawings PG&E showed**
32 **you at the workshop?**

33 I was surprised that there was not a master sheet that showed the entirety of this
34 short line – approximately 4 miles long - nor one which documented the history of the
35 line and its component features. I also did not expect that the workshop would require a
36 guided tour through the drawings by PG&E's contractor GTS, yet without this assistance
37 it would not have been possible to verify that the entire line had been hydrotested. This

1 expectation was based on my experience with numerous drawing control systems and this
2 impression was shared by other attendees.

3 **10. Can you provide greater detail regarding your concerns?**

4 Yes, I had multiple concerns regarding these drawings, particularly if they are
5 generally representative of PG&E's drawing control system. First, there was not one
6 drawing that showed all of this short line, and how it integrated with adjacent
7 transmission lines and the downstream distribution pipelines it supplies. Instead,
8 multiple drawings were presented by GTS staff showing different sections of the
9 pipeline, but without the aid of a master sheet that showed the relation between the
10 pipeline sections. This was not consistent with the type of drawing hierarchy discussed
11 previously.

12 Second, the drawings did not use a mapping nomenclature that clearly showed the
13 relationship of each pipe feature across all drawings for the line. Drawing titles indicate
14 sequential mileage post (MP) numbers, but the shortcomings resulting from the use of
15 historical measurements in miles to represent each foot of every pipe feature were
16 discussed in my November 14, 2013 testimony. Each drawing also includes two sets of
17 "station" numbers which locate individual pipe features using units of feet, as measured
18 from one end of the pipeline shown in the drawing. One set of numbers is comprised of
19 "P-station" numbers that account for changes in the elevation of the pipeline; the other set
20 is comprised of "R-station" numbers that do not account for changes in elevation.² While
21 these stationing systems should provide the required level of resolution to locate
22 individual features, they are reset to zero at the start of each drawing, rather than at the
23 start of the pipeline as PG&E does for the station numbers in the PFLs, and as it had
24 indicated in response to a previous discovery question.¹⁰ The lack of a stationing system
25 in feet that runs continuously from one end of the pipeline to the other is a primary reason
26 for the inconsistencies in location data in the STPRs discussed in my November 14, 2013

⁹ PG&E Response to DRA 96 Q4, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

¹⁰ PG&E response to DRA 92 Q1, attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

1 testimony. This is inconsistent with the requirement for accuracy discussed above.
2 Recently, PG&E further indicated that: “There are many different labels found on
3 drawings over the last 90 years of pipeline installations. The use of pipe stationing and
4 field or horizontal stationing has been going on for many years but is not consistent
5 throughout the gas transmission jobs.”¹¹

6 Third, PG&E explained at the meeting that older drawings of pipelines are not
7 updated based on upgrades and modifications performed over time. Instead, separate
8 drawings are created for each new job, and these drawings are not referenced back to the
9 original drawing. For example, the tie-ins installed upon completion of each hydrotest,
10 and new pipe used to repair the leak on segment 109, were documented on new drawings,
11 but the details were not reflected as changes in the older drawings of Line 147. As such,
12 there does not appear to be a single drawing or computer model that provides an accurate
13 record of all the pipeline features on this line, except the tabular PFLs PG&E recently
14 compiled. Additionally, while the PFL lists the file which contains drawings for each
15 pipe feature, the PFL does not list the most current revision number of the drawings. As
16 such, it does not appear that PG&E has a reliable drawing revision control system, based
17 on documents provided by PG&E and discussed at the November 14, 2013 workshop.

18 It is important to note that the workshop on November 19, 2013 involved the
19 review of drawings and PFLs for a pipeline that had completed at least two rounds of
20 MAOP validation by PG&E. As such, I understood that these documents are
21 representative of PG&E’s post-MAOP validation records. However, I also understand
22 that PG&E is in the process of converting its records to a new GIS system (“eGIS”). It is
23 possible that PG&E will be updating and modernizing its process for documenting
24 pipeline modifications, and archiving this information in revision controlled system level
25 drawings.

26

¹¹ PG&E Response to DRA 96 Q4, attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

1 **11. Did you have additional concerns about PG&E’s STPRs based on the**
2 **workshop? If so, please explain.**

3 Yes, the workshop revealed that the as-built drawings of pipelines are an
4 important primary source of the hydrotest data which indicate where the tests were
5 performed, and which pipe features were included. This is an important distinction
6 because the PFL includes links to PDFs which include the as-built drawings, but these
7 PDFs did not provide sufficient resolution to read all the details of the drawings.¹²

8 In addition, PG&E did not verify the length of all pipe features included in each
9 hydrotest. Instead, only the length of pipe features exposed through field excavations
10 was updated. For features not excavated, length for the “material of record” (MOR) was
11 used. For test T43B of Line 147, which was performed on approximately 1.45 miles of
12 pipe, the length of only approximately 775 feet, roughly 10% of the test section, was
13 verified and updated in the STPR.¹³ The length of the remaining pipe, over 1.3 miles, has
14 not been verified.

15 **12. Did you have additional concerns about PG&E’s QA/QC process based on**
16 **the workshop? If so, please explain.**

17 Yes. At the workshop, a representative of PG&E’s hydrotest subcontractor, RCP,
18 discussed the use of pressure volume plots to both ensure successful spike testing, and to
19 document that the spike test did not result in yielding that would trigger the use of a
20 lower MOAP based on 49 CFR 192.619(a)(1)(i) and ASME B31.8 N-5. I had two
21 concerns with respect to this discussion. The first is that the RCP representative stated
22 that “MAOP Based Upon Test to Yield” included in two of the STPRs was incorrectly
23 manually adjusted by RCP in revision 2 issued approximately 5 months after the tests

¹² For example, the PFL for Line 147 shows that segment 109 is documented in STPR file “41497361_STPR-Pkg_2_T43B.pdf.” See page A-35 of Confidential Exhibit A to PG&E’s October 11, 2013 Supplemental Information submitted in this proceeding (Confidential Exhibit A). However the elevation drawing included in this PDF, which is numbered 4197360 since it originated with test T43A, does not have sufficient resolution to read the R-Station and P-Station numbers. See page A-171 of Confidential Exhibit A.

¹³ See pages A-160 to A-162 of Confidential Exhibit A.

1 were completed.¹⁴ This erroneous data was not discovered until this error was presented
2 to SED staff during the course of discovery in this OSC, approximately two years after
3 the tests were completed. I question PG&E's explanation for these errors because the
4 two STPRs were authored by different engineers.¹⁵ The error of manually typing over a
5 calculated value would be unusual by itself; it seems unlikely that two different engineers
6 made the same error on these two certifications, but not on other certifications. As a
7 result of this correction, PG&E submitted a third round of revisions to the test
8 certifications which alter the original hydrotest certification by deleting and changing the
9 forms.¹⁶ Neither of the revised certifications is signed by the original certifying engineer
10 who was present at the test. One of these certifications is not signed at all.¹⁷

11 In addition, the RCP representative discussed the deviations between the actual
12 and predicted pressure volume curves for hydrotest T43B.¹⁸ He explained that RCP uses
13 this type of chart for all hydrotests it performs, and that 85% of the time the actual curve
14 falls within the shaded area shown for the predicted line. He also explained that the
15 deviation was due to "lots of air" in the pipeline, as noted in revision 2 of the STPR.¹⁹
16 Since deviations in the actual curve could be caused by a leak in the test section, or actual
17 pipe features under test that differ from those listed in PG&E's records and used to
18 calculate the predicted curve, it is my opinion that additional value can be obtained from
19 hydrotests if there were a limit on the amount of entrained air allowed. A California
20 State Lands Commission hydrotest procedure states that the presence of excess air may

¹⁴ See pages A-88 and A-184 of Confidential Exhibit A to PG&E's October 11, 2013 filing in this proceeding. RCP's representative stated orally during the workshop that this MAOP value is normally automatically calculated by RCP's spreadsheets, but that it was manually changed, incorrectly, for an unknown reason.

¹⁵ Compare the signatures on pages A-88 and A-184 of Confidential Exhibit A

¹⁶ The "Established Minimum Yield Pressure" was corrected for tests T42 and T43B, and the "MAOP Based Upon Test to Yield" field was deleted. These revised reports were provided by PG&E to parties as attachments 3 and 4 of a November 15, 2013 email, attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

¹⁷ This can be seen in the confidential versions of the documents described in footnote 19 above.

¹⁸ See page A-183 of Confidential Exhibit A.

¹⁹ See the remarks section on page A-176 of Confidential Exhibit A.

1 make it hard to detect small leaks.²⁰ That procedure recommends bleeding out the air and
2 refilling if the PV calculations reveal more than 1% excess air.²¹ It is possible that the
3 spike portion of T-43B caused segment 109 to start leaking immediately, but the excess
4 air in the line prevented observation of the leak during the subsequent 8 hour hold. If this
5 is plausible, it would warrant changes to General Order 112-E to include limits for
6 entrained air in a hydrotest.

7 **13. Did you express your concerns to PG&E?**

8 I expressed some of them at the workshop but not all. In the hearing on November
9 20, 2013, I explained that the issues regarding inconsistencies within the STPRs, as
10 expressed in my November 14, 2013 testimony, had not been resolved during the
11 November 19, 2013 workshop. I have not discussed the other issues raised in this
12 testimony with PG&E.

13 **14. What was PG&E's response to your concerns?**

14 PG&E has not had the opportunity to respond to my comments at the November
15 20, 2013 hearing. At the November 18, 2013 hearing PG&E suggested that the issues
16 raised in my previous testimony were the result of me being confused.²² To the degree
17 that I misinterpreted the station numbers provided in the STPRs, this is largely due to the
18 fact that the PFLs and PG&E's data responses during discovery indicated that stationing
19 numbers began at the westernmost end of the line and continued sequentially moving
20 east.²³ But even this does not negate the finding of my prior testimony that the STPRs
21 provide conflicting information regarding the location of the hydrotests. This is clearly
22 evident by comparing the map for test T42, which shows the east end of the test at MP

²⁰ California State Lands Commission, A Procedure for the Hydrostatic Pressure Testing of Marine Facility Piping dated December 3, 2003, attached hereto as Exhibit 4. See page 7: "If a small leak is present, the expected pressure loss due to the leak may not be apparent since expanding air within the pipeline will tend to keep the pressure constant."
http://www.slc.ca.gov/division_pages/mfd/slpt/revised_slpt_guidelines_12-03-03.pdf

²¹ *Ibid*, page 15, § 4.4.3.

²² 17 RT 2530: 5 (PG&E/Malkin).

²³ See Exhibit 2 to this testimony.

1 .85 (the intersection of Crestview Drive and Bow Road), and the adjacent photo which
2 shows the same east end at MP 1.1321 (the intersection of Pebble Drive and La Mesa
3 Drive.)²⁴ If these STPRs are not corrected, the “confusion” I experienced will be
4 repeated by any reasonable engineer who attempts to review these STPRs without
5 additional interpretation by PG&E staff and consultants. This negates the effectiveness
6 of these particular STPRs as an accurate archival record of the Line 147 hydrotests.

7 **15. In your opinion, how should PG&E address this issue?**

8 First, PG&E should acknowledge these issues with the STPRs and commit to
9 explaining and correcting them. Second, PG&E should ensure that the current process of
10 updating its drawing, mapping, and GIS systems will “find and fix” other similar
11 conflicts and/or errors in the STPRs, PFLs, and other pipeline records throughout its
12 system. This should include the use of a mapping system or systems that accurately
13 accommodates global satellite positioning (GPS) data, and historic MP and station
14 numbers where needed. A robust mapping nomenclature system will not be subject to
15 misinterpretation by engineers, technicians, or attorneys, regardless of whether they are
16 employed by the CPUC, PG&E, or one of PG&E’s many subcontractors.

17 Ideally, PG&E would be able to produce a data management plan to the
18 Commission, complete with specifications and procedures, that demonstrates how its
19 current upgrade activities, and the pending eGIS system, will provide accurate data that is
20 not subject to misinterpretation.

21 **16. In your opinion, how can the CPUC facilitate resolution of these concerns?**

22 First, I suggest that the CPUC review PG&E’s plans for its new eGIS-based
23 recordkeeping system. This review should be performed early in 2014 to ensure that time
24 and effort is not wasted creating a system that is not consistent with SED’s ongoing
25 responsibility to oversee PG&E’s pipeline operations and implementation of the Pipeline
26 Safety Enhancement Plan (PSEP). The CPUC should consider addressing the following
27 issues in its review:

²⁴ See pages A-73 and A-74 of Confidential Exhibit A.

- 1 Does the system provide an effective link to historical data from legacy
2 data systems, assuming that all data cannot be migrated to the new eGIS
3 system?
- 4 Is the system accurate as of the online date?
- 5 Does the system provide for archiving and revision control on a forward
6 looking basis?
- 7 Are the processes for updating the data based on ongoing operations and
8 maintenance (O&M) activities designed to remove residual inaccuracies
9 over time?
- 10 Are the processes for updating the data based on ongoing O&M
11 activities robust such that the data will remain accurate over time?
- 12 Are there robust security procedures to ensure data integrity is not
13 compromised through error or intentional damage?
- 14 Is the data subject to misinterpretation by inexperienced system users?
- 15 Does the data support a wide range of uses, including routine O&M,
16 Transmission Integrity Management Programs (TIMP), PSEP Phase 2,
17 routine Commission audits, and general rate cases (GRC)?
- 18 Is the system reasonably accessible and understandable to SED staff
19 without ongoing guidance from PG&E staff?

20
21 As with all SED reports related to public safety, this review should be publicly
22 available.

23 Second, the CPUC should determine if General Order 112-E should require a
24 pressure volume plot, whether it should include automated checks for yielding, and
25 whether PG&E should have limits for the amount of entrained air in a hydrotest.

26 Finally, the CPUC should incontrovertibly establish that in filings before the
27 CPUC, such as the Safety Certification PG&E provided in response to the October 8,
28 2013 ruling, utilities must provide supporting documentation that accurately and
29 completely justifies the utility's narrative claims. In each case, the CPUC should require
30 such evidence to be admitted into the record and archived for future reference.

**QUALIFICATIONS AND PREPARED TESTIMONY
OF
THOMAS ROBERTS**

Q.1. Please state your name and business address.

A.1. My name is Thomas Roberts. My business address is 505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102.

Q.2. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

A.2. I am employed by the California Public Utilities Commission as a Senior Utilities Engineer in the Electric Pricing and Consumer Program Branch of the Office of Ratepayer Advocates (“ORA”).

Q.3. Please describe your educational background and professional experience.

A.3. I received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the California Polytechnic University in 1988, and a Masters of Business Administration from the Peter F. Drucker Center at the Claremont Graduate School in 1994. I am currently registered in California as Professional Mechanical Engineer.

As a Regulatory Analyst and Engineer, I have contributed to a wide variety of proceedings, including advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), energy efficiency (EE), and avoided costs. I have served ORA as project coordinator for AMI programs, and for distributed generation programs including the California Solar Initiative (CSI) and the Self-Generator Incentive Mechanism (SGIP). I was an ORA witness in the pipeline safety improvement applications of PG&E and the Sempra Utilities in 2012.

Prior to joining DRA, I held various professional positions including Senior Test Engineer/Scientist, Facility Manager, and Program Manager at Boeing Space Systems, and as an applications engineer for a mechanical instrumentation manufacturer. In the former position, I conducted tests of launch rocket components and systems which simulated the mechanical stresses of launch, the transonic boundary, and on-orbit payload delivery. My responsibilities included preparing test procedures, operating National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) traceable instrumentation systems, ensuring the safety of personal and test specimens, ensuring test objectives were met, and documenting test results in reports and archived data. I supervised tests of complete launch vehicles at National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA), Department of Defense (DOD), and subcontractor facilities nationwide, which entailed integration with fuel and oxidizer storage and piping systems.